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JULY 3.

Prof. EDW. D. COPE in the chair.

Seventeen persons present.

A paper entitled "Description of a New Hydrobiinoid Gastropod from the mountain lakes of the Sierra Nevada, with remarks on allied species and the physiographical features of said region," by R. E. C. Stearns, was presented for publication.

The death of Isaac T. Coates, a member, was announced.

On some Fossils of the Puerco Formation.—Prof. COPE stated that he had recently received from the Puerco beds of New Mexico remains of a number of individuals of the extinct mammal he had named *Periptychus ditrigonus*.¹ Besides jaws and teeth with permanent and temporary dentition in good preservation, the pelvis, femur and tibia are included in the specimens. These show that the species must be referred to the genus *Conoryctes* Cope, and render it very probable that the genus belongs to the family of the *Periptychidæ*. The absence of ungual phalanges prevents absolute certainty. The genus is near *Periptychus*, but differs in the one root and simple conic crown of the second true molar in both jaws, and the presence of cingular cusps of the superior molars, exterior to the external tubercles. *Conoryctes ditrigonus* has the molars of both jaws larger than those of the *C. comma*, and there is less difference in size between the posterior and anterior teeth than in that species.

The following new species accompanied the above :

PERIPTYCHUS COARCTATUS. This species represented by teeth of the lower jaw, viz.: one incisor, three premolars, and two molars, two of the latter imperfect. The characters of the species are well marked in the premolar and molar teeth. The former lack the anterior and internal ledges of the *P. carinidens* and *P. rhabdodon*, having only a prominent ledge-shaped heel, besides the principal conical cusp. The true molars lack the small tubercle which is between the pair of threes which compose the crown. The adjacent cusps of the threes are connected by low longitudinal ridges instead of oblique ones. The cusps themselves are closer together than in the other species, especially those of the anterior three, which are closely approximated. The anterior one is small and low. The enamel is grooved as in the other species.

Diameters of crown of fourth premolar: anteroposterior, .0115; transverse, .0115; elevation (worn), .010. Diameters of crown

¹ Proc. American Philos. Society, 1882, p. 465.